

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7532 號二十三百五十七第

日四十月二十一年己辛緒光

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1882.

四拜禮

歲二月二英 港香

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 31, VALPARAISO, German bark, 486.
" May, Hamburg 22nd Aug., General
MULGRAVE & Co.

February 1, EN. Spanish steamer, 414, G.
ORTON, 28th January, General
BERNARDI & Co.

February 1, YANKEE, British steamer, 784,
Schulze Canton 31st January, General
SIEMENS & Co.

February 1, KANGTUNG, Chinese str., 638; R.
C. MARSHAL, Haiphong 29th, and Ho
kien 30th Jan., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

February 1, TANZU, British steamer—910
WILLIS, Canton 1st Feb., General
BOTTESFIELD & SONS, Agents.

February 1, NIIGATA-MARU, Japanese str.,
J. W. DANIELSEN, our Firm
CHASED in the 31st December, 1881.

February 1, MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

February 1, SUMATRA, British str., 1,406,
Pattalung Bombay 11th Jan., General
P. & O. S. N. Co.

February 1, CHIN-TO, Chinese gunboat,
from a cruise.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 1ST.

Tamari, British str., for Shanghai.
China, German str., for Swatow.
Lydia, German str., for Singapore.
Thales, British str., for Swatow.

OCEANICAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000.

BALANCES.

February 1, SALTZER, French steamer, for
Hoibon.

February 1, AYER, Dutch steamer, for Amoy.

February 1, INDIA, German steamer, for
Singapore.

February 1, CHARITE, French bark, for
Chefoo.

PASSING ENTHUS.

ARRIVED.
Per EMUS, str., from Manila—50 Chinese.

Per Heng-chi, str., from Haiphong, &c.—Mr.
Constantin and 54 Chinese.

Per Nigata Maru, str., from Kobe—Mossy.

Sutherland, A. McKeil, and J. Singleton and 7
Chinese.

Per Sumatra, str., from Batavia—105 Chi
nese.

DISTANCED.

Per Sales, str., for Hoibon—12 Chinese.

Per Atjeh, str., for Amoy—100 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per China, str., for Swatow—50 Chinese.

Per Thales, str., for Coast Ports—100 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Semara* spoke a bark
bound S.W. in long. 111° 30' E. January 29th
by J.F.E.

The Chinese steamer *Kang-chi* reports from
Haiphong to Hoibon had moderate Easterly
winds and foggy weather. From Hoibon to
Hongkong had moderate N.E. winds and foggy
weather to Ladrones, thence to port had fresh
N.E. wind and overcast. In Haiphong French
flag-of-war *Mornay*, Surprise and Forward. Is
Hollow steamer *Ring* on her Groves which
left for Puktoh on night of 30th Jan.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

January—ARTICLES.

21. Himalaya, British str., from Swatow.

21. Elmendorf, British str., from Hongkong.

22. Wells, German str., from Formosa.

22. Thales, British str., from Hongkong.

22. Swatow, British str., from Swatow.

22. Fokien, British steamer, for Tsinshau.

22. Duson, British str., from Hongkong.

22. Judith, British str., from Straits.

22. Himalaya, British str., from Taiwan.

22. Kwangtung, British str., from Hongkong.

January—DEPARTURES.

21. Eliza, German brig, for Batavia.

21. Himalaya, British str., for Taiwan.

21. Holloway, British steamer, for Hongkong.

22. Asia, British steamer, for Swatow.

22. Abyss, British steamer, for Swatow.

22. Elmendorf, British str., for Hongkong.

22. Thales, British str., for Shanghai.

22. Swatow, British str., for Swatow.

22. Duson, British str., for Swatow.

22. Devalon, British str., for Shanghai.

22. Lorna, British steamer, for Swatow.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

January—ARRIVALS.

7. Seine Maru, Japanese str., from Hakodate.

7. Malacca, British str., from Hongkong.

7. Elmendorf, British str., from Kobe.

11. Zephyr, British gundeck, for Kobe.

11. Matsuyama Maru, Jap. str., for Hakodate.

11. Himeji Maru, Jap. str., for Shimonoseki.

12. Lydia, German Steamer, for Kobe.

12. Malacca, British steamer, for Hongkong.

14. Kokonoya Maru, Jap. str., for Hakodate.

14. Oceania, British steamer, for Hongkong.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS
IN CHINA, JAPAN AND MANILA.

(For last Mail's Advice.)

Annie Sieben.....Hongkong.....Dec. 16

Hazel Home.....Shanghai.....Dec. 21

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Margaretha.....Carlist.....Sept. 5

Brakes.....Carlist.....Sept. 13

Tobs.....Trieste.....Sept. 17

Endymion.....London.....Sept. 19

Bodil.....Copenhagen.....Sept. 19

Paulus.....Cardiff.....Sept. 30

Livingston.....Cardiff.....Nov. 2

Christie.....Cardiff.....Nov. 7

Trait d'Ixon.....St. Malo.....Nov. 7

Haze.....Elbe.....Nov. 10

Brambletye.....Cardiff.....Nov. 12

Baikal.....Antwerp.....Nov. 13

Rock Terrace.....Newport.....Dec. 5

Gattington.....Plymouth.....Dec. 15

Catsey.....London.....Dec. 16

Cox.....London.....Dec. 16

Fooking.....Pompeii.....Dec. 21

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNETT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSA & Sons, Arklow.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, January, 1882.

C. L. THE VENIN,
COMMISSION AGENT,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDY,

COGNAC, SHEERS, WHISKY, &c., &

FRENCH BOOTS, LEATHER-SHOES, &c.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.

Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.

Recognised by the International Convention of
30th Dec., 1862.

CAPITAL FUND, PAID UP.....\$3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—44, RUE BERGER, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:

LONDON, ROMA, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSILLE, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG,

SHANGHAI, HANKOW,

NANTES, MILANO, FOOCHEW,

BORDEAUX, SYDNEY, YOKOHAMA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,

MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits
on Terms to be accounted on application, grants
Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world,
and transacts every description of Banking Ex
change Business.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and PERSONAL PROPERTY of
Mr. W. KELFORD HUGHES in our Firm
will be sold by Public Auction on the 1st December last.

At 10 A.M. on Saturday, 1st December, 1882.

RUSSELL & CO.

18th April, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and PERSONAL PROPERTY of
Mr. EDWARD DELEGGE and
HUGHES & LEGGE

will be sold by Public Auction on the 1st December, 1882.

At 10 A.M. on Saturday, 1st December, 1882.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

16th January, 1882.

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IN THE PRESS.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES,
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS;
&c., &c.
FOR THE YEAR 1882.

THE TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

THE CHRONICLE has been considerably extended, and will contain, among other additions, the new AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, and GERMAN TREATIES with CHINA, the SPANISH TREATY with ANANAL, and the 1881 ORDER IN COUNCIL for the SUPREME COURT of CHINA and JAPAN.

THE DIRECTORY Proper has had the ports of MALACCA, PENANG, CHUNGKING, and YALINDYSTOCK added.

THE MAPS and PLANS have been increased by the addition of Plans of YOKOHAMA and SINGAPORE.

THE ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign RESIDENTS will be increased by upwards of 1,000 names and will give reference to over 2,000 NEW RESIDENTS.

OBERS should be sent to the Publishers Daily Press Office, Hongkong, or to the undermentioned Agents:

MACKAY.—Messrs. A. & J. de Moll & Co.
SWAZOW.—Messrs. Campbell & Co.

AMOY.—Messrs. Wilson, Nickels & Co.
FOXBOROUGH.—Messrs. Holden & Co.

FOOD.—Messrs. Hales & Co.

FOOTWEAR.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Sgħajja.

SHAW.—Messrs. Hall & Holtz.

NORTHERN & S.—Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly Rivers Posts & Walsh, Shanghai.

NAGASAKI.—The C. and J. Trading Co.

HOKKO, OSAKA.—The C. and J. Trading Co.

YOKOHAMA.—Japan Goods Office.

MANILA.—Messrs. Vida de Loxayca & Co.

—Mr. Crichton.

SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Saville & Co.

BANGKOK.—Messrs. A. Bierling & Co.

LONDON.—Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.

Messrs. Guest Street & Co.

Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants Exchange.

NEW YORK.—Messrs. S. M. Pettigrew & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 12th January, 1882.

JOHN BRINSFORD & SONS recently patented SILENTENITE PIANOS with the action from four main parts, so as to have no vibration. The instrument can be used in the same room as the piano, and can be heard without noise. It is now exhibited at the International Exhibitions, and has received a gold medal at all the principal International Exhibitions. Every piano is guaranteed for five years. Blue Book, 1878.

Wigmore Street, 1, Strand, the Grosvenor Works, Grosvenor Road, Knightsbridge, Agents Wanted.

[1878.]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DRUGGISTS, SURGEONS, AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED; PASSENGER SHIPS' SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1882.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1882.

It is at all times very difficult to ascertain what are the real relations between China and Japan. For some years past the two countries have been on anything but cordial terms, and if accounts are to be trusted, they have more than once been on the point of coming to an open rupture. When agreeing to the payment of the indemnity to Japan for the Formosa expedition, the Chinese Government were actuated by fear that they were not a match for Dai Nippon, rather than by a conviction that the demand was just, and they have apparently ever since treasured up a grudge against their neighbour. The formal annexation of the Loochow Islands, and their conversion into a *ken* of the Japanese Empire by the Mikado's Government did not tend to moderate the sleeping ire of the Peking Authorities, and though they had practically renounced all claim of suzerainty over the group by their recognition of the action of Japan in undertaking the duties of suzerain and punishing the Formosan aborigines for the murder of Loochow managers, the Emperor of China still continued to exact tribute from Loochow. The Japanese Government have naturally stopped that proceeding, and the ill-will between Peking and Tokio has deepened still further. So far, the quarrel has not become an open one, and we hope it will not do so, in spite of the unpromising aspect of affairs. If the Shanghai papers are not misinformed, however, a new complication has been introduced. Corea has become a factor in the relations between China and Japan. Corea has, in opening some of her ports to Japanese trade, only yielded to her fears, and hates the hand to which she submitted. It is now stated that the Chinese Government are disposed to use Corea against Japan and take the part of the Seoul Government against her. The N. C. Daily News places considerable credence in recently received reports from Tientsin, as will be seen by the following extract from its columns:—"The old dispute between China and Japan is still unsettled, and has recently assumed a very acrimonious form. There could be 'no more conveniently situated base of operations for China than the Corean province; while the Coreans, on their side, would be only too glad to place China under an obligation to themselves and pay off their grudge to the Japanese at the same time. In view of all this, every word of which we believe to be strictly true, the situation may prove as tempting to China as it certainly is threatening to Japan. It is said that there have been extensive transports of arms and munitions of war from the North-east of Peking into Corea within the last few weeks, and there is reason to suppose that China is taking such steps as will enable her to assume a more dictatorial tone in her controversy with Japan than hitherto. No

"thing very practical will be done during the winter; but we should not be surprised to hear news of a definite nature from the north as soon as the spring sets fairly in." Now any espousal by the Peking Government of the alleged grievances of Corea would really be a breach of faith with Japan, for they advised Corea to make the treaty with Japan by which the ports of Fusau and Gensan-shin were opened to Japanese trade, and we do not believe that the Coreans have any ground of complaint whatever. The Japanese have availed themselves of the privileges of the treaty, and we doubt very much whether those privileges have proved of any real value. Nevertheless, if China wants a further pretext for coming to an issue with Japan, it is very possible that Corea may be able to supply one. But though the situation looks very grave just now, it is doubtful whether it is likely to grow more critical. China and Japan have acted for years past like two dogs who measure themselves with each other whenever they meet; but who are too dubious of the result of a trial of strength to do more than snarl and pass on.

The Russian steamer *Catherine II.* went round to Abordian to be looked yesterday afternoon.

The Agents (Messrs. Amerson, Bell & Co.) informed us that the steamer *Catherine II.*, from London, is due here on the 9th instant.

A mission from the Sultan of Sooloo is at present in Macao, its object being to present the respects of the Sultan to the Government of Portugal.

We have received a copy of the "Race Book" for the Hongkong Races meeting, 1st-2d, published by Messrs. Norona & Co. It is admirably got up, and is very tastefully bound in cloth covers.

For some time past a deacon has been allowed to enter open in Queen's road, near Duddell-street! The starch arising from it is very foul and is supposed to have occasioned some sickness in the neighbourhood.

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On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. F. P. T. HOPKINS, the Committee have resolved to contribute £100 towards the expenses of the medical mission to Corea.

The CHAIRMAN then moved that the sum of £100 be given to the Society for the promotion of the Treaty of Commerce with England till the 31st March.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The forty-third annual meeting of this Society was held at Canton, at the house of Messrs. Eason & Co. on the 26th of January, 1882.

Present: Mr. Gibson, Vice-Vice-President of this Society, having been submitted to this Meeting stating his wish and purpose to donate to this Society the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) for the purpose of some permanent improvement, as a Memorial to the late Rev. C. F. Preston, it is resolved, that this Society accept the said donation with the trust that it implants and tends to the mutual welfare of the members of the Society.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. Norona, the Members of the Managing Committee of last year were re-elected for this year: namely: Mr. Sampson, Mr. Faber, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Henry, and Dr. Kerr.

The five prisoners were committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions at the Supreme Court.

William Jackson, a discharged seaman of St. Helena, was sentenced to 31 days' imprisonment for robbing a cabin boy.

The defendant, a coloured man, went to the Charge Room and gave himself up as a constable.

He was in an intoxicated condition, and as it seemed he made no effort to get work, he was sent to the cell.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, then called attention to the conduct of Sir Brooke Robertson, and remarked as follows:—Before proceeding to the annual election of officers, it is my duty to invite your attention, gentlemen, to the loss sustained by the Society in the death of one of its oldest Vice-Presidents, who had many times acted as Chairman of our annual meetings, Sir Daniel Brook Robertson, C.B., K.C.M.G., who died at London on the 21st of January, 1871. He will be in the year of his death 71 years old. He will be in the year of his birth 76 years old.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, then called attention to the conduct of Sir Daniel Brook Robertson, and remarked as follows:—Before proceeding to the annual election of officers, it is my duty to invite your attention, gentlemen, to the loss sustained by the Society in the death of one of its oldest Vice-Presidents, who had many times acted as Chairman of our annual meetings, Sir Daniel Brook Robertson, C.B., K.C.M.G., who died at London on the 21st of January, 1871. He will be in the year of his birth 76 years old.

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On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, then called attention to the conduct of Sir Daniel Brook Robertson, and remarked as follows:—

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, 1st February.

Sales of Palms at \$5000 to \$6000, without and with the choice of cheats. Sales of Bananas at \$6124.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship *Asterion*, for London—28,770 lbs. Copper, 3 cases silk rice goods, 113 lbs waste silk, 165 rolls mica, 100 pieces glass, saffron, and Army tea. For New York—6 cases silk pieces glass and 109 pieces writing.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand—\$3,621.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight—\$3,621.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight—\$3,621.

Credits, at 4 months' sight—\$3,621.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight—\$3,621.

On PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand—\$4,621.

Credits, at 4 months' sight—\$4,621.

On BOLOGNA.—Bank, 3 days' sight—\$2,004.

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight—\$2,004.

On SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight—\$724.

Private, 30 days' sight—\$724.

SHAKES.

Banks are rather weaker, shares being offered at 118 per cent premium without finding buyers.

Docks have changed hands at 45 per cent premium, closing very firm. Hotels have been placed at \$230 and \$224 cum dividend.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—18 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share.

China Trade's Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,600 per share.

North China Insurance—\$1,175 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$1,875 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$352 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—\$1,145 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$35 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$350 per share.

China Marine Insurance Company's Shares—\$290 per share.

Hongkong Kai Tak Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—45 per cent premium.

Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamship Co.'s Shares—3½ per cent premium or divided.

Okina Coast Steam Navigation Company—\$1,162 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$82 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$225 per share.

China Sun Refining Company, Limited—\$162 per share.

China Sun Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent. premium.

Hongkong City Company's Shares—\$130 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$50 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—\$109 Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—2 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. premium.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

From Messrs. FALCONER & CO's Observers.

February 1st.

Sundays—9 A.M. 50.82

Saturday—1 P.M. 50.82

Wednesday—4 P.M. 50.82

Tuesday—8 P.M. 50.82

Thursdays—1 P.M. 50.82

Fridays—5 P.M. 50.82

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EXTRACTS.

WESTWARD HO!

A MAIL-DAY BRYNE

Westward ho! the East winds blow

Athwart the Indian sea,

And Westward to the ship doth go

That bairneth news to thee;

But yesterday I dream'd I came

Unto my father's hall;

The quickset hedge was there,

And the ivy on the wall.

The house stood open, and I saw

My sister on the stair;

She call'd my father to the door,

And I embrac'd him there;

A brother and a sister came

O'er him to call;

The quickset hedge were there,

And the ivy on the wall.

They talked space and laugh'd apace,

And loud the laughter grew;

And then they looked me in the face,

And said "I was borned in 'em,

Then asked me of the strange South Seas,

Where I had been so long;

And of the swarthy savages

That I had lived among;

So laugh'd we not so chanted we

The sun adown the sky;

Then spent the night in joyful glee;

Until the sun was high;

It was a dream; I stand to-day

Neath an Australasian sun;

The bower birds were out at play;

This morning, on the run.

It was a dream; I was not there,

Nor abode of home I have;

No sister met me on the stair,

No father at the door.

But Westward ho! the East winds blow

Athwart the Indian sea,

And Westward to the ship doth go

That bairneth news to me.

of the hundred million curses of humanity! Wonderful is the power of a dead Saint! (Slyly.) Wait until I die, honourable sirs; my bones will cure your rheumatism better than any patent medicine."

"Hoi!" (laughing by the audience.)

The hanashita closed his twinkling eyes and said:

The boy, like all his brotherhood, had an assistant, and he kept a white act to carry the latter when he visited the faithful who resided afar. You all know that it is impossible for a holy being, who is praying continually, to use his limbs like a normal man. In our cities the bald-heads (derivative term for a Buddhist priest), are carried in litters, but in China they ride on asses—a sign of humility, for, as everybody knows, the boys are very meek and kindly.

"As the years passed the fame of the shrine and its guardian increased. Indeed, it was whispered abroad that the miraculous power of the sacred relics had become communicated to the person of the boy, and that many pious believers had been relieved of their infirmities by simply gazing on the old man's face, or touching the hem of his sacred robe (chuckling). For my part I prefer to seek the advice of a physician. The touch ones never did me any good." The bairneth brought out roasted ducks and pigs and sweetsmeats for the gods, and when the boy and his disciple ate their frugal meal of rice and drink water from the spring he deitied himself approvingly. It was wonderful how much wine the images drank and how eagerly they gobbed up the offerings, never so much as leaving a crumb or a grease mark to gratify the noses of their attendants. (Slyly.) But then boys do not thirst after wine or desire to eat forbidden food, like us sinners; no, indeed, they are holy boys who have burnt mazza on their heads and vowed to abstain from all nice things. Oh! honourable sirs, who would be a boy to exist on rice, never so much as a snuff at a wine cup or look admiringly at a pretty flower. You remember the proverb: "Those who serve the gods must be contented with the odours of the offerings. The happiness arising from a holy life makes the boy fat."

His audience roared over the sally, and sent the brass cast showering upon the mat before him. Then he bowed gravely and resumed his story:

The boy grew fat through sanctity, and his disciple waxed lusty from the same cause, when also a famine swept over the province. Pious persons were no longer able to bring offering to the gods, and the young boy, not being endowed with miraculous power, became as thin as a crane's leg and as weak as thrice diluted saki, while the old one remained as sleek as a well-fed mouse.

One morning, when they were mechanically repeating their prayers, a sudden faintness overpowered the disciple, and, forgetting his vows, he abruptly exclaimed:

"See here! I have had about enough of this. How do you contrive to keep fat with out eating?"

For some minutes his superior was too much amazed to reply. However, he presently resumed his usual ascetic manner, and said:

"My son, you must have more faith. Thrice a day I touch the bones of the sainted ones."

In vain the unfortunate man pleaded that he was almost worn out.

"The pain of a thousand years in hell availed by a few hours' work to-night!" said the boy.

Eric the bell in the neighbouring temple tolled the hour of the rat (midnight); the dupe had indeed the remains with a neat tail and had gone home to die of exhaustion.

Within a month from that time bricks had taken the place of wood, and later on a small temple was erected over the remains. The building was enlarged and the shrine decorated with gilding and lacquer, and soon became a famous place of pilgrimage; for strange to say, the bones of the "ainless one" worked miracles, often causing the lame to hear, the blind to see, the lame to walk and the dumb to speak.

All that was not accomplished in a day; meanwhile the boy grew as fat as dai-koku, and when he walked looked not on the ground, and when he ate and drank partook of more invigorating sustenance than rice and water. Around him gathered pious persons of both sexes, and it was said that no one could resist such a smiling.

One day, when he was meditating upon the hollowes of the world, and upon the joys of earthly life, he remonstrated with his superior, who, while paying the expenses of his trinity, were delirious in the belief that they were getting rid of a load of sin.

The glorious ray of light was throwing its golden rays across the scene, when the boy arrived at the little temple where the corse had spent the painful hours of his novitiate. In the porch stood the attuned superior, shading his wrinkled eyes with his withered, shaking hands.

"Ah!" inquired the old man, as the candlelight drew near and the fat boy dimmed.

"What have we here? A bishop conveying a company of pious nuts upon a pilgrimage?" (Hail Omnipotent Buddha!)

The lad pondered over this speech, and, that afternoon, when his superior was listening to the pious stories of some staving wretches, he crept to the sacred spot and, pronouncing himself, inserted his hands behind his ears, when his amazement, he touched a hawk and a crane stuffed with chestnuts and plums. But it was the unanimous opinion of the elders that the crocodile far transcended all the other novices.

The secret of the meat was to have been singularly appetising. A writer in the Nuremberg, of Bush, confirms the statement as to the extremely delicious taste of the crocodile.

About two years ago his father was curator of the Zoological collection in that city, and was charged with the preparation of the stuffed crocodile which was exhibited at the museum. After the head of the animal had been cut off, he was particularly struck with the rosy look of the flesh, and declared his conviction that it could not be unwholesome.

A small portion was cooked, and the curator and his son partook of it with as much relish that they declared it would be a criminal waste to throw away the remainder. After using certain parts of the animal as fresh meat, the rest was salted and smoked. The writer recollects the taste of it to this day, and describes it as a comment linking between meat and fish. He adds that he also partook of a rague of mutton, which he highly recommends to the adventurous epicure who is not daunted by the suspicion that eating an ape may be semi-cannibalism. The crocodile enjoyed by the Westphalian Zoologists is said to have been nearly 150 years old.

THE DEAD ASS.

Among the many tales exposing the craft of the Buddhist priests none is more witty and effective than that of the Sinda Uggama, which is said to be over fifteen hundred years old. It is often recited by wandering story tellers, who detect the clergy and it has never before, to my knowledge, been translated into English.

The hanashita who related the following was a wrinkled, eye-looking old fellow, who perfectly understood the art of story telling, and could at will excite his audience to laughter, tears, or outburst of indignation.

Having sent around his fan for a private military collection, he bowed respectfully and commenced in a quiet, somewhat apathetic voice:

"It has been truly stated by the ancient philosopher that there is shinda uggama (dead ass) in every faith. This I will prove to you by the story of the Chinese priest; therefore listen, honourable sirs, and let me illuminate your souls."

Many years ago a pious boar dwelt in a little temple in the province of Honan. He was considered to be almost a saint, so perfect was his life, so calm, so ascetic the appearance of his face. (In a comic tone.) "Oh! it's so easy to be so serene of countenance when there are plenty of credulous people to find you in rice and wine."

"Hoi! Hoi! Hoi!" (An exclamation like "Yes!" from the audience.)

The hanashita sipped a mouthful of water, bowed, and continued in his ordinary voice:

"Yes, he was a pious man. He rose before daybreak, prayed continually, listened patiently to the foolish stories of the girls and old women who crowded to his retreat, and smiled to himself when he heard the cash fall into the money-box. He was perfectly examples of his gods (neane or idiotic) approached him, and, after listening a while, divinely exclaimed:

"Remarkable! A boar earnestly and reverently calling on Buddha. A quick awakening of his own medicine. Here (removing the mother of your ass lies buried there!) EDWARD GEER.

you do not know what to do with your dead brother. I will tell you. You should be the fool and I the horse."

"I fail to comprehend your words," said the agitated one.

"What can I do if Buddha does not restore this poor creature to life?"

The fool approached close to the mourner and whistled:

"Make a good living out of the carcass."

"I do not understand you."

"No? Ha, ha, ha! Which of us is the fool?"

"How can I make a livelihood out of a dead animal? If it were a holy person I might, but an ass—sighing. Name—Amida

—Name—Amida—Buddha!"

The fool uttered a cry of desision; then said:

"We certainly ought to change places. Listen to me! I will teach you your business. Cover that animal with a knell, and at a respectful distance from it, address Buddha in your usual senseless manner, and between your prayers, say to the passer-by: 'If you would spare yourselves torment in a future state, contribute a few tempos towards building a tomb over this sinless one!'"

The boy grasped and demanded:

"Well, what god will that do?"

"You—idiot!" angrily returned the fool.

"Where have you been trained? Do you not understand there are plenty of credulous ignorant believers in Buddha who, when you believe that to be the body of a saint, will give you any amount of money? Thousand

first my liver laughing at your stupidity!"

Then he made a gesture of contempt, and walked on.

When the simple one was out of sight, the boy carefully covered the animal with earth, and kneeling at a few paces from the mound, placed his bowl before him, and alternately prayed to Buddha and cried to the spectators:

"If you would spare yourselves torment in a future state, contribute a few tempos towards raising a tomb over this sinless one!"

The next morning he resumed his place by the body, and towards evening, as the sun was casting long shadows, he saw a poor carpenter, slowly returning from a hard day's toil.

"My son," he said, "if you would save yourself from a thousand years of torment, build a fence round the remains of this sinless one."

In vain the unfortunate man pleaded that he was almost worn out.

"The pain of a thousand years in hell avoided by a few hours' work to-night!" said the boy.

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"My son, Buddha has indeed blessed you." The boar withdrew a flask or hanashiki (the flower in full bloom) from a case, extricated the plug from the neck with his teeth, poured out two cups of the generous liquor, and professed one of them to his superior; after which, setting himself, he related his adventures, in his haste omitting to tell about meeting with the fool, and taking all the credit to himself.

"My son, your grand temple, your dazzling shrine, your eloquent tongue, your success in making converts, your overflowing money-chest and your beautiful discipiles; you are welcome to the fruits of your labour. I no longer care for anything but (here he once more extended his cup) attaining perfection. However, I am not too greatly elated by your own cleverness, and above all, do not imagine you know so much more than I do. What you seem to be is a new idea, which is not the case, and in all faults and in all countries."

While lowering his voice to a whisper, he pointed his long forefinger toward the Tomb, and smiling, bid him exhibit the roots of this two fang-like teeth, added—"My son,

"Name—Amida—Buddha. Name—Amida—Buddha." (Hail, omnipotent Buddha!)

While thus employed a man wearing the peculiar collar denoting